TIMES-VIRGINIAN

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY | DEVOTED TO THE LOCAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF APPOMATTOX AND BUCKINGHAM COUNTIES. | JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

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$100,000 CASH BANDITS' LOOT

Small Boy Only Guard Over Treasure

WAS TO MEET PAYROLLS

Man Offers Help; Dashes Off In Auto —Bag Dropped From Train For Pullman Payrolls, As Is Done Daily.

Chicago.—The system of handling of valuable mail by the Postoffice Department gave an easy opening to a pair of thieves whose successful coupe resulted in the loss of $100,000 in currency. There was no blood letting; no guards to overpower, nothing but to seize a registered mail sack that was under the care of a small boy and drive off with the money.

Forty thousand dollars in twenties, $35,000 in tens and $25,000 in fives was sent from the Merchants' Loan and Trust Bank to the Pullman Trust and Savings bank to meet payrolls. The pouch was conveyed to an Illinois Central train and thrown from the train to a platform at the Kensington One Hundred and Eleventh Street Station. The station is elevated and there is a chute for mail leading to the street level. The pouch was tossed down the chute at 2 P. M. There Slifer, a postal employe, was to receive it, take it to the postoffice a block away. His primitive mode of transportation was a push cart.

Several newsboys in the vicinity usually help him to load the mail. Lee Wilgus, 13 years of age, seized the $100,000 pouch and began dragging it toward the push cart. What the postal employe was doing at this moment has not been determined.

As the boy tugged at this load, a grave, elderly man stepped up to him and said: "That's too heavy for you, my boy; let me help you." The man took hold of the pouch and carried it to an automobile 10 feet away. He tossed it in the machine and before the boy recovered from his surprise a man at the wheel stepped on the gas and the machine and mail disappeared.

"The man who took the bag had on big rimmed glasses and his hair was gray," said the boy.

The Pullman bank is in the same building as the postoffice. Money is received in this manner every day from the big city banks consigned through the postoffices to various Pullman banks. The push cart and one postal employe has been considered sufficient to transport and guard the treasure.

D. R. Bryant, cashier of the Pullman bank, said: "For many years we have employed this method of having consignments of money sent to us. It is not uncommon for the amount to exceed that contained in the pouch today. So far as I am aware, the money has not been guarded or means taken to anticipate a situation such as has arisen in this instance. The responsibility for the safe conduct and delivery of the money lies with the registered mail department of the postoffice."

The pouch was insured and its contents were to go to the Pullman company and other manufacturing companies.

ARABS KILL BRITISH OFFICERS.

Gallant Resistance Offered Until Ammunition Is Exhausted.

Bombay.—Another tragic chapter of the series of Arab risings against the British in Mesopotamia has been received here. The message says that Mr. Drigley, a political officer; Brandfield, commandant of the levies; Mr. Buchanan, an irrigation officer, and two British noncommissioned officers were killed at Shas Raba, Mesopotamia, last Sunday by Arabs.

With dramatic brevity the message adds:

"The officers with their levies gallantly resisted overwhelming numbers for three days until their ammunition was exhausted. The Arab levies were loyal to the end and died fighting side by side with the British."

SUBMARINE STRIKES SCHOONER.

Was Coming To Surface Off Newport Harbor.

Newport, R. I.—The old schooner Itasca, of Boston, was struck by a submarine which was coming to the surface outside this port. The schooner was light and her crew, with a fair win, sailed her into the inner harbor and came to anchor before she settled and went over on her side. Her crew escaped. The submarine is believed to have sustained no damage.

HUGE WHEAT CROP IN KANSAS.

Corn Harvest Also Promises To Be Largest In Years.

Topeka, Kan.—Kansas raised the second largest wheat crop in its history this year and the corn crop promises to be the largest in the last five years, according to the monthly report announced by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, based on a canvass made August 14.

ALBANIANS FIGHT SERBS.

Fierce Struggle Proceeding North Of Scutari.

Rome.—A wireless message from Scutari, Albania, to the Temps states that fierce fighting is proceeding north of that place between Serbs and Albanians, and that Serbian regiments in their defense of Tarabose lost 220 dead and 250 prisoners. It adds that a revolution has broken out at Kestovo and the Albanian Government has called to the colors four new classes, numbering 60,000.

RED ARMIES FACING DEFEAT

Polish Successes Reported on All Front

TAKE MANY PRISONERS

Warsaw Sector Has Been Cleared—Polish Delegates At Minsk Reject Soviet Disarmament Demands.

Warsaw.—The Polish offensive is now in full swing. More than 10,000 prisoners, 30 cannon, 300 machine guns and thousands of supply carts have been captured from the Bolsheviki.

The Poles have occupied Plousk, Pultusk and Wyskow, through which the Reds drove in their sweep toward the capital.

Owing to the Polish pressure from the northeast, it is reported that the Bolsheviki are withdrawing their forces which reached the Vistula, south of the Prussian border and to the northwest of Warsaw.

The Warsaw sector is rapidly being cleared of the Bolsheviki. North and northwest of the capital the Reds are being shoved back by the Poles, who are following them up all along the front, using artillery in such quantities as to cause great confusion among the invaders, who now are on the run.

To the east, the Bolsheviki are reported to be making their way across the Bug at various points.

Siedlce was taken by the Poles early Wednesday.

BREST-LITOVSK RETAKEN.

Paris.—Polish forces are advancing with undiminished speed along the line running from north of Warsaw, to Wlodwa, about 110 miles southeast of Warsaw. Principal interest, however, attaches to the manoeuvers of General Pilsudski's forces. Massed reserves which he had concentrated at Ivangorod, southeast of the capital, have advanced 60 miles in three days and effected a junction with another army operating from Cholm. United, these armies were within 18 miles of the strongly fortified Brest-Litovsk, 120 miles east of Warsaw, Thursday, and now probably have reoccupied that important center of communications, which the Reds late Wednesday night were reported to be hurriedly evacuating.

The initial tactical aim of this maneuver, say military experts, is already more than attained, as the left wing of the Bolshevik army, based on Brest-Litovsk, has become separated, the Red center is being held before the forts of Warsaw and on the right they are reported in a critical situation.

MAY CUT OFF REDS.

According to the latest news, the Poles almost have reached their next objective, the course of the Middle Bug, below Brest-Litovsk. Once this is attained, it is believed the retreat of the Bolsheviki, concentrated in the Siedlce region, will be cut off and they will be left only one way to retire beyond the Bug. This is by way of the Warsaw-Bialystok high road.

North of the Narew river the Polish left wing is continuing to advance and is now well up in the fork between the Narew and Bug rivers, making a converging attack on the Pultusk bridgehead. In the center the Poles are rapidly driving the Reds back on the upper Bug between Chiechanow and Drohiczyn.

SUGAR DEALERS CAUGHT.

Holders Of Big Stocks Face Heavy Loss In Profits.

Washington.—Retribution is coming, apparently, to many big sugar dealers who a few months ago, were fattening their bank accounts from the abnormally high sugar prices. The very prices that they created are in large part responsible for their losses.

Within a week, during which prices have dropped from 23, 24 and 25 cents a pound to 16, 17 and 18, certain dealers have lost tens of thousands and perhaps hundreds of thousands of dollars of their former profits. The end is not yet. One of the largest concerns in the country, to meet competitors, planned to put sugar on the market at 15 cents.

PLANE HITS WIRE; FLYER HURT.

Aviator, Severely Burned, Not Expected To Live.

Hyattsville, Md.—Robert Gautier, a French aviator, 23 years of age, living at 621 E street, northwest, Washington, D. C., who has been in this country for about three months, received probable fatal injury at College Park when a plane in which he was flying struck a wire of the radio station at College Park and fell to the ground, a distance of about 50 feet. The plane took fire and the aviator was severely burned about the face and body. Dr. O. A. Etienne, of Berwyn, Md., rendered first aid and had Gautier removed to a Washington hospital, where little hope of his recovery is entertained.

WILSON REPRIEVES BANKER.

Showalter, Of Fairmont, Gets Another Respite.

Martinsburg, W. Va.—Howard W. Showalter, convicted Fairmont banker awaiting a five-year sentence in the penitentiary for misappropriating funds of a national bank, was saved from jail by a respite of 60 days granted by President Wilson, District Attorney Stuart W. Walker's office announced. Showalter's sentence has been postponed by respites since last November.

Ol' John B. Thrift, Sr.

IT'S GREAT STUFF, YOU MUST TAKE A JUG HOME WITH YOU.
NOW LOOK OUT FOR THOSE REVENUE GUYS
I'LL BET THOSE FELLERS ARE REVENUE SLEUTHS
I HOPE THAT COPPER DON'T SEE ME BEFORE I GET ACROSS
HEY! LOOK OUT THERE!
WELL MAYBE THAT SAVED ME $200 AND COSTS
YOU NUTT, CAN'T YOU SEE WHERE YER GOIN'?
TOO MUCH

NO BRITISH HELP FOR GEN. WRANGEL

Lloyd George's Statement in the House of Commons

MAKES HIS POSITION CLEAR

British Premier Notifies Anti-Bolshevist Leader That In Attacks On Soviet Forces He Must Act On His Own Responsibility.

London. — Premier Lloyd George stated in the House of Commons that the government had made it clear to Gen. Baron Wrangel, anti-Bolshevik leader in South Russia, that if he further attacked the Soviet forces he must do so on his own responsibility.

General Wrangel since then had opened further operations, the Premier added, and the responsibility, consequently, was his own.

Paris.—Differences between the Allies relative to policies they will follow will have no influence upon their cordial relations, said Premier Millerand at Le Quesnoy, a town in the devastated region, which the Premier visited on Sunday.

"Divergencies of views," he declared, "are very natural, even between Allies, but they do not weaken reciprocal deep esteem, nor the conviction that the maintenance of their alliance is for the Entente nations a moral duty and necessity of the hour. However painful are certain moments when these divergencies become marked, at the same moment it is realized that the next day the Allies will walk hand in hand toward the same purpose, the reign of liberty and justice. It was for this reason that on Vimy Ridge 3,000 Canadians, whose monument we decorated yesterday, died. When there are between nations these bonds, their alliance comes out stronger than ever when the clouds are gone."

The Earl of Derby, British ambassador to France, called at the foreign office and conferred with Maurice Paleologue, general secretary of the foreign office, on the Polish question and the situation arising from France's recognition of General Wrangel. They examined various plans which might afford the two governments a basis for common action in their Eastern European policy.

Washington.—Premier Lloyd George's announcement that Great Britain had informed General Wrangel that any further attack by him on the Bolsheviki would be on his own responsibility comes almost on the heels of France's recognition of and promise of material aid to the anti-Bolsheviki leader.

Some officials and diplomats here were of the opinion that the situation was not quite as serious as appeared on first examination of the Premier's announcement. It was said that Great Britain had been aiding General Wrangel and that it was entirely possible that the British Government had decided to withdraw that aid at this time, because it did not desire any complications in the Soviet-Polish armistice negotiations.

The action of France in recognizing General Wrangel is understood to have met with the approval of the American Government and the French reply to the American note to Italy on the Polish-Russian situation has disclosed that the United States and France practically are as one in their policy toward Russia.

State Department officials said they had received no information as to whether the British Government intended to reply to the American note, in which the United States said it would welcome a declaration of policy by the Allies as to the future of Russia. A rejoinder from Great Britain and also from Italy still is expected, however.

Forests cover about 32 per cent. of Czecho-Slovakia, some 12,500,000 acres.

U. S. ARMY WIDELY SCATTERED.

Units Being Maintained In Ten Sections Of The World.

Washington.—Contingents of the United States Army are being maintained in 10 widely separated sections of the world.

Out of a total strength of 203,876 units in continental United States comprise 153,000; in the Philippines, roughly, 20,000; Germany, 15,690; Hawaii, 4,600; Panama, 4,350; Porto Rico, 1,500; China 1,500; Alaska, 890; France, 138, and England, 13.

WOULD LIMIT COAL PRICES.

Department Of Justice To Act Soon Under Lever Act.

Washington.—Active steps to limit the prices charged consumers for coal in various parts of the country will begin shortly by the Department of Justice, it was said by officials of the department.

Reports of the Federal Trade Commission covering the costs of production and distribution of coal are being studied by experts of the department. It was stated, and data being compiled upon which to base instructions to district attorneys-general governing the prosecution of coal-profiteering cases.

No attempt will be made to fix the price on coal, it was stated, as the Attorney-General can act only under the Lever act, but it was pointed out that by prosecution for violations of the law the price of coal can be kept within reasonable bounds.

RED CROSS TO GIVE AID.

Notifies League It Is Ready To Act In Eastern Europe.

Geneva, Switzerland.—Headquarters of the Red Cross League has informed the League of Nations that it is ready to provide essential supplies and transportation necessary to deal with distress and epidemics in Eastern Europe, it was learned here.

The action is said to be in accordance with correspondence between the two leagues, and also with a resolution adopted by the general council of the League of Red Cross Societies last March. The Red Cross League is sending out an appeal to member socities to take immediate action.

FIREMAN DIES AT POST.

Fifty Others Are Overcome Fighting Blaze In New York.

New York.—One fireman was killed and 50 overcome by smoke or injured by falling debris in a four-alarm fire which raged for several hours in a building in West Fourteenth street here.

Dennis Donovan, the dead fireman, was overcome by smoke while working in the basement of the building. When he was missed volunteers rushed into the basement and found him unconscious. He was brought to the street, but died within a few minutes while doctors worked over him with a pulmotor.

FLOODS SWEEP ISLANDS.

Enormous Loss Of Life Among The Japanese Reported.

Honolulu, T. H.—Tremendous floods are sweeping portions of the Islands of Hyushu and Shikoku, southwest of Honshu, the principal island of the Japanese group, overwhelming towns and villages, with an enormous loss of life reported, according to cable advices to Nippu Jiji, Japanese language newspaper.

TELEGRAPH TICKS.

Lieutenant Martins, a Brazilian aviator, and Capt. John Pindar, of the British Army, were killed at Lake Estebes Monday when their airplane fell following an explosion of the motor.

Erwin R. Bergdoll, of Philadelphia, has been found guilty of desertion from the Army by evading the draft, and sentenced to four years at hard labor at Fort Leavenworth.

Capt. Leigh C. Palmer, U. S. N., chief of the Bureau of Navigation during the World War, tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by Secretary Josephus Daniels.

Officials of the United Mine Workers of America failed to reach a wage agreement with the bituminous coal operators of the Central competitive field.

The Federal Suffrage Amendment was defeated by the North Carolina House of Representatives by a vote of 71 to 41.

A plan under which the "big five" packers—Swift, Armour, Morris, Wilson and Cudahy—would dispose of their stockyard interests has been submitted to the Department of Justice for approval and probably will be filed in the District of Columbia Supreme Court by August 31.

Hearings were concluded on the application of about 60 Great Lakes and coastwise steamship lines filed with the Shipping Board for rate increases in conformity with advances granted the railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The board plans to act on the application before next Thursday, when the rail rates become effective.

Plans for immediate operation of oil lands in the Southern California naval petroleum reserve, either directly or by lease to private operators on a royalty basis, are being considered by the Navy Department.

U. S. AND FRANCE IN FULL ACCORD

Colby Makes Statement In Giving Out Paris Note

A DIVERGENCE IN POLICY

Have Identic Views On Soviet Regime —France Indorses Stand Against Dismemberment Of Russia.

Washington.—Official acknowledgment by the United States Government of the complete accord existing between this country and France on the Russian-Polish problem was issued by Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby, in a statement commenting on the French reply to President Wilson's note.

Referring to the French communication, Mr. Colby said:

"The note states without reservation that the French Government is in entire agreement with the principles set forth in the American note. It adopts almost in identical words the views of this Government regarding the soviet regime in Russia, and declares that France can have no official relations with a government which is resolved to conspire against its institutions; whose diplomats will be instigators of revolt, and whose spokesmen proclaim that they will sign contracts with the intention not to observe them.

"The French Government further declares without qualification its belief in Polish independence and its desire for the maintenance of the territorial integrity of Poland."

"Most gratifying is the declaration of the French Government of its desire to help the Russian people and of its opposition to the dismemberment of Russia. The response is a notable declaration from every viewpoint, and brings to the position taken by the United States a striking emphasis and powerful support.

"On one point there is a divergence, not of purpose or objective, but of policy. This Government has not recognized, as the French have done, the authority exercised by General Wrangel in South Russia. But we are disposed to regard the declared agreement of France with the principles of the United States as of more significance than any divergence of policy involved in the specific action of France in this single respect.

"The importance of the French position is that it discloses that the two governments have a common objective. A divergence as to the means to be employed for its attainment should not diminish or qualify the satisfaction arising from so complete an accord as to the main purpose."

The American Government, it was indicated further in official circles, still is looking expectantly in the direction of Great Britain and Italy for expressions on their part corresponding to the French-American accord. Nothing has as yet been heard from London, although the Italian Government, to which the original Colby note was dispatched last week, has conveyed word informally that a reply may be expected shortly. Inasmuch as the whole effort of the State Department at the present moment is to bring about a completely harmonious front among the Allied powers for the effect which such a union will have both on Russia and on Germany, it is expected that Mr. Colby's statement this afternoon may act as a spur to the British and Italians to fall in line.

The cornerstone of the entire American policy, in which the French now concur, is the pronouncement against dismemberment of Russia. With that idea unanimously agreed to and firmly implanted in the minds of the Russian people, President Wilson believes that the soviet authorities at Moscow will have increasing difficulty in persuading its followers that their adherence to the Bolshevik regime is essential to the maintenance of Russia's territorial integrity.

DELAYS COAL CAR PENALTY.

I. C. C. Grants Industrial Traffic League's Request.

Washington.—Officials of the National Industrial Traffic League announced that the league's application for suspension of the $10-a-day penalty charge against shippers assessed on coal and coke cars held for any reason was granted by the I. C. C. The special permission given the railroads by the commission July 31, to publish such a charge on five days notice, will be held in abeyance, it was said, pending a conference in New York between representatives of the traffic league and the Railway Executives Association.

MOUNTAIN TOP COLLAPSES.

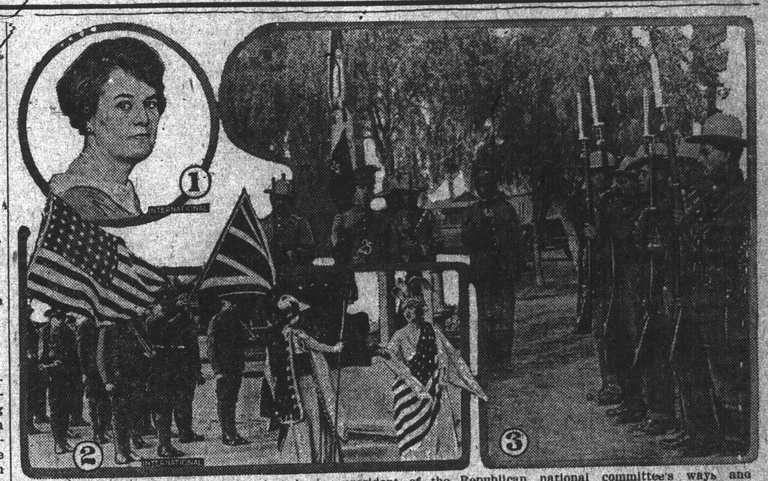
Igorote Village Wiped Out And 70 Natives Killed.

Manilla, P. I.—Collapse of a mountain top on this island in a recent storm buried an entire Igorote village under hundreds of feet of earth, blotting out the lives of 70 natives, according to official advices received here. The village was located in the mountain province within 200 miles of the city of Manilla.

NAVY PLANT OFFER HELD OVER

Daniels To Await Bids On Dayton (Ohio) Ordnance Factory.

Washington.—The Navy Department will defer action on the offer of $160,000 for the naval ordnance plant at Dayton, Ohio, made by John F. Ohmer, of Dayton, until the second opening of bids for the plant on August 31, it was announced by Secretary Daniels. Although the offer is considered an advantageous one, the Secretary said the proposal for bids would not be withdrawn in its favor.



1—Mrs. John T. Pratt, newly elected vice president of the Republican national committee's ways and means committee with headquarters in Chicago. 2—Pageant at Southampton, England, in celebration of the 300th anniversary of the sailing of the Pilgrim Fathers. 3—Some of the soldiers of Governor Cantu of Lower California swearing allegiance to their state flag.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

France Acts Independently of Great Britain in the Russo-Polish Complication.

PROMISES AID TO WRANGEL

America to Use "All Available Means" to Preserve Poland's Independence —Resistance to Red Armies Increasing—Express Workers Get Wage Increase.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The United States will employ "all available means" to safeguard the independence and territorial integrity of Poland, and will not recognize the soviet government of Russia.

The French government has recognized the Wrangel government of southern Russia and will give it military aid against the bolsheviki; and the French representatives in London have been instructed to break off all relations with Krassin and Kameneff, the soviet trade commissioners there.

The British government, though somewhat dismayed by the American and French announcements and the apparent break with France, still hopes and believes a peace can be negotiated between Russia and Poland.

The Russians, persisting in their refusal to permit mediation by any third party, sent a delegation to Minsk to meet the Poles, and continued their circling movement designed to capture Warsaw.

The Poles sent representatives to Minsk to talk armistice, and, having withdrawn in good order from their advanced positions, established two lines of defense before Warsaw and prepared for an extensive counter stroke.

In the lineup of the powers, Italy stands with Great Britain, and France counts on the support of the United States. Germany maintains an ostensible neutrality while hoping for the crushing of Poland, believing the Polish adventure was instigated and directed by France.

Such is the summary of conditions, on the day of writing, in the biggest of the wars that are still going on.

President Wilson's statement of America's position was made to Italy. In it he suggested that the conflict might be ended by the withdrawal of all Russian forces from Poland and the withdrawal of all allied troops from ethnographic Russia, together with assurances by the allied and associated powers that Russia will not be dismembered. He urged that any dealings with the soviet regime be confined within "the most narrow boundaries to which the discussion of an armistice can be confined," and scored the soviet government as that of a tyrannical and dishonorable minority whose assurances and guarantees are practically worthless. In asking that the true boundaries of Russia be respected, the note specified that those boundaries should not include Finland, ethnic Poland or such territory as may by agreement form a part of the Armenian state. Just what the president meant by "all available means" in promising aid to Poland was not made clear, but it was assumed, both by government officials and by the representatives of Poland in Washington, that the phrase did not include the dispatch of troops. Prince Lubomirski, the Polish minister, did not ask for armed assistance, but said the need of his countrymen was for food, clothing, arms and other war munitions. These, he added, are needed immediately and imperatively.

A conference of the British and French premiers was held at Hythe and, returning to London, Lloyd George told the house of commons that he still believed in peace. He said Russia was entitled to strict guarantees against a repetition of the Polish attack but was not entitled to destroy Poland as a nation; if Russia acted within those conditions there would be no war by the entente. If the Minsk meeting failed of results, he declared, the allies had decided on these lines of action: (1) No action, except to support Poland in the struggle for existence; (2) only to give support to the nation which fights its own struggles; (3) no allied troops to be sent to Poland; (4) the allies will help to equip the Poles for their own defense; (5) to give military advice and guidance; (6) economic pressure to be brought to bear on Russia; (7) to help Wrangel and all other counter-revolutionaries; (8) end of trading negotiations.

Turning to the Russian representatives who sat in the gallery, the little Welshman said: "If you want peace, get it now. If you are out to challenge the liberties of Europe, we will meet you and fight to the end."

British labor leaders had already warned Lloyd George there would be a general strike if the nation went to war, but at the conclusion of the premier's speech Mr. Clyne, their chief, declared the laborites do not favor soviet ideas and methods, and that if they were convinced the soviet government was aggressive, they would be forced to consider supporting the British government.

Kameneff outlined the armistice terms the soviet was offering Poland, and in some respects they were reasonable. They included, however, demobilization of the Polish army within one month and the demobilization of all war industries. Another clause demanded that the families of all Polish citizens killed, wounded or incapacitated in the war shall be given land free. This was looked on as a part of the plan to establish soviet rule in Poland.

The encircling movement of the soviet armies carried them across the Warsaw-Danzig railway and down toward the Vistula from the north. But the other rail line to Danzig, through Thorn, seemed safe for the present. The Polish forces were being concentrated and regrouped, and a competent observer, formerly in the American army, declared that though the Polish position was serious it was not desperate. The stories of panic and complete loss of morale he said were false, and were the result of a propaganda by the enemies of Poland. The spirit of the Polish people was still high, he asserted, and men and women in large numbers were volunteering in all classes of war service.

A correspondent who has just completed the trip from Vladivostok to Finland says that from one end of Russia to the other is heard the cry for food and clothing, and Nikolai Lenine himself is said to have admitted that the Russian people cannot pass through another winter like the last.

On Wednesday the soviet government signed a provisional peace treaty with Letvia and agreed with Finland upon armistice conditions. These arrangements will make more difficult the maintenance of a blockade of Russia by the allies if that course is found necessary.

In Persia the reds have withdrawn from Enzeli and some other places because of lack of supplies, but they have established headquarters of a Persian soviet republic at Ardebil, a little south of the Caspian. The old government remains at Teheran, though its flight has been rumored repeatedly.

Greece continues to increase her forces in Asia Minor and has captured some more strategic positions. Kemal Pasha, however, has not quit by any means and recent dispatches say 15,000 Tartars are on the way to join his nationalist troops for a great offensive against the Greeks, probably on the Smyrna front. According to an agreement between Italy and Greece the Dodecanesus has been transferred to Greek sovereignty except Rhodes, where a plebiscite will be held some time in the future.

Technically the world war came to an end Tuesday, so far as the allied nations and their opponents are concerned. On that day the last of the peace treaties, that with Turkey, was signed in Sevres, near Paris. The Jugo-Slavs refused to sign because the treaty provides that the Ottoman debt be partitioned among former Turkish territories allocated to other states and because Jugo-Slavia did not receive Macedonia as she asked. The United States did not sign the treaty owing to President Wilson's objection to the presence of the sultan in Constantinople, the allocation of Thrace and Smyrna to Greece, and the Asia Minor mandates.

The British parliament has passed and the king has approved the new Irish coercion bill. The debate in the house of commons was bitter. Very optimistic persons think the law will restore order in Ireland.

Much interest and some excitement were caused by the British government's course in dealing with the visit of Archbishop Mannix of Australia, the warm advocate of free Ireland, who spent some weeks in the United States. He intended to land in Ireland, but government agents removed him from the liner and put him ashore at Penzance under technical arrest. He proceeded to London, but his movements were restricted by orders. He received invitations to address meetings in many places in England, Scotland and Ireland. The treatment of the archbishop looks, at this distance, like a characteristic bit of British "muddling," but probably the government knew what it was about. To an interviewer the churchman said what he wanted was to see England get out of Ireland, intimating that the latter as an independent country would be no more the enemy of Great Britain that it is now.

Another big wage increase award was made last week by the United States railway labor board, the employees of the American Railway Express company being the beneficiaries this time. They were granted a flat increase of 16 cents an hour and the total will amount to $30,556,445 a year. The heads of the four unions affected appeared well satisfied with the award.

The railway rate increase ran against a snag in Illinois when the state public utilities commission ruled that the 2-cent passenger fare in the state was restored by the passing of the wartime transportation act; denied applications for increases to 3.6 cents per mile, for increased surcharges on Pullman and parlor car fares, for increase of commutation rates and for increased milk rates; and denied application for 40 per cent increase in freight rates, granting a temporary increase of 33 1-3 per cent.

Franklin Roosevelt was formally notified Monday of his nomination for the vice presidency by the Democrats, and two days later opened the Democratic campaign in Chicago with a speech in which he made a special plea for the support of the old Bull Moose element. Both in this address and in his speech of acceptance he exhibited a spirit of fair-mindedness that won commendation. Governor Cox began his speaking tour the latter part of the week.

The front porch campaign plans for Senator Harding have not been changed, but the Republican leaders will make extensive use of "publicity" —news stories, advertising and the movies. It was expected that Harding would soon declare himself as to just what kind of a League of Nations he thinks would be acceptable to the American people, for he does not wish the nation to believe that because he is against the Wilson league, he is against any league.

The prohibition nominees, Watkins and Colvin, both delivered their acceptance speeches at Germantown, O., and plans were made to carry on a vigorous campaign, largely by airplane.

Charles Ponzi of Boston, whose sensational operations in international postal coupons attracted the attention of the authorities, came to grief, at least temporarily, when a state bank examiner closed the Hanover Trust company, through which he carried on much of his business, and he was arrested on a state larceny charge. The same day the "wizard" admitted he had been an inmate of prisons at Atlanta and in Canada. Ponzi has not revealed the exact method by which he made so much money for his clients and himself in a few weeks. He asserts he can take care of all his financial obligations.

GERMAN MADE GOOD RECORD

Seventy-Seven Years Old, He Did His Part for the United States in the Late War.

Washington.—Adolph Louis Lowe, born in Germany in 1840, was the oldest American citizen to enlist in the war against his native country.

This fact was disclosed by the bureau of war risk insurance, which disclosed that Lowe, a resident of Lynnhaven, Va., at the age of seventy-seven, enlisted as a carpenter's mate, second class, United States navy, at Norfolk, Va., March 5, 1917. This was 32 days before the United States and Germany were at war.

Lowe was a seaman in the United States navy during the American Civil war, and with him in the United States forces in the war against Germany were two of his grandsons.

Lowe was called into active service in this war May 29, 1917; was discharged on medical survey December 6, 1917; enlisted again 18 days later and served until May, 1918, when he was discharged.

In a recent letter to the war risk insurance bureau the aged sailor said regarding his enlistment to fight Germany: "When the war between the United States and Germany was imminent in March, 1917, and I saw in a store window a chromo-lithograph of the 'spirit of 1776,' grandfather father and son, I concluded I could serve as well as that grandfather of the Revolutionary days, especially as I was still a young man."